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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/521,311	01/14/2005	Heiji Watanabe	Q85660	1690
23373 7590 10/02/2007 SUGHRUE MION, PLLC 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.			EXAMINER	
			WARREN, MATTHEW E	
SUITE 800	N DC 20037		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
WASHINGTON, DO	N, DC 20037		2815	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
		(10/02/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary		Application No.	Applicant(s)			
		10/521,311	WATANABE ET AL.			
		Examiner	Art Unit			
		Matthew E. Warren	2815			
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication or Reply	appears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence address			
WHIC - Exte after - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RECHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING ansions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. O period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory per the provision of the pr	B DATE OF THIS COMMUNICA R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a rep riod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTH atute, cause the application to become ABAI	ATION. Ity be timely filed HS from the mailing date of this communication. NDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).			
Status						
1)🖂	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>05 July 2007</u> .					
2a)	☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.					
3)	3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposit	ion of Claims					
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-71 is/are pending in the applicat 4a) Of the above claim(s) 38-71 is/are withd Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-37 is/are rejected. Claim(s) is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction an	Irawn from consideration.				
Applicat	ion Papers					
	The specification is objected to by the Exam					
10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11)	The oath or declaration is objected to by the		•			
Priority	under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
a)	Acknowledgment is made of a claim for fore All b) Some * c) None of: 1 Certified copies of the priority docum 2 Certified copies of the priority docum 3 Copies of the certified copies of the priority docum application from the International But See the attached detailed Office action for a	ents have been received. ents have been received in Appriority documents have been received.	plication No eceived in this National Stage			
Attachmer	nt(s)	,				
2) Notice	ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) rmation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) er No(s)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)	mmary (PTO-413) /Mail Date ormal Patent Application			

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DETAILED ACTION

This Office Action is in response to the Election filed on January 19, 2007.

Election/Restrictions

Applicant's election without traverse of Group I, claims 1-37 in the reply filed on January 19, 2007 is acknowledged.

Claims 38-71 are withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected invention, there being no allowable generic or linking claim.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1, 2, 10- 26, and 31-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Jeon et al. (US 6,586,349).

In re claim 1, Jeon et al. shows (fig. 1) a semiconductor device comprising an insulating film structure (110) which electrically insulates a conductive region (108) from a silicon region (102), wherein said insulating film structure extends on said silicon

region and under said conductive region, said insulating film structure further comprising at least one silicate region composed of a silicon oxide containing at least one metal element (col. 10, line 58- col. 11, line 5).

In re the remaining limitation of the claim, concerning the one metal element being thermally diffused, the limitation is a "product by process" limitation. A "product by process" claim limitation is directed to the product per se, no matter how actually made, In re Hirao, 190 USPQ 15 at 17(footnote 3). See also in re Brown, 173 USPQ 685: In re Luck, 177 USPQ 523; In re Fessmann, 180 USPQ 324; In re Avery, 186 USPQ 116 in re Wertheim. 191 USPQ 90 (209 USPQ 254 does not deal with this issue); and In re Marosi et al. 218 USPQ 289 final product per se which must be determined in a "product by, all of" claim, and not the patentability of the process, and that an old or obvious product, whether claimed in "product by process" claims or not. Note that Applicant has the burden of proof in such cases, as the above case law makes clear. "Even though product-by- process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based upon the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in product-byprocess claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product is made by a different process." In re-Thorpe, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985)(citations omitted).

In re claim 2, the limitations are "product by process" limitations. See the explanation above concerning a "product by process" claim limitation.

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In re claim 10, Jeon shows (fig. 1) that the silicon region comprises a silicon substrate (102), the conductive region comprises a gate electrode (108), and said insulating film is a gate insulating film (110).

In re claims 11, 16, and 17, Jeon discloses (col. 5, TABLE 1) that the metal element is selected from the group listed in the claim.

In re claims 12-15, and 18-21 the limitations are "product by process" limitations. See the explanation above concerning a "product by process" claim limitation.

In re claims 22-24, as stated above, Jeon discloses embodiments (such as fig. 2) wherein the insulating film comprises first and second silicates. The limitations of the metal element being thermally diffused are "product by process" limitations. See the explanation above concerning a "product by process" claim limitation. The silicon containing insulator is a standard-k material and may contain the materials listed in the claims (col. 10, lines 20-37).

In re claims 25 and 26, Jeon discloses (col. 16, lines 1-15) that the cap layer may have the thickness described in the claims since the thickness of any sublayer may be 5 Angstroms (equal to 0.5 nm).

In re claim 31, the limitations are "product by process" limitations. See the explanation above concerning a "product by process" claim limitation.

In re claims 32 and 33, Jeon discloses (col. 10, lines 20-37) that cap region is a standard-k material and may contain the materials listed in the claims. Jeon also discloses (col. 16, lines 1-15) that the cap layer may have the thickness described in the claims since the thickness of any sublayer may be 5 Angstroms (equal to 0.5 nm).

In re claim 34, Jeon shows (fig. 1) that the silicon region comprises a silicon substrate (102), the conductive region comprises a gate electrode (108), and said insulating film is a gate insulating film (110). Jeon does not specifically disclose the characteristics of the insulator. The insulator of Jeon would inherently have the same properties as the instant invention since the materials and structure are the same as the instant invention.

In re claims 35-37, Jeon shows (fig. 1) said insulating film structure comprises said silicate region composed of a silicon oxide containing said at least one metal element, and a silicon oxide region composed of a silicon oxide not containing a metal element. The physical film thickness of said insulating film structure 3.5 nm or less since Jeon discloses that the film layer my have a thickness of 20 Angstroms (equal to 2.0 nm). The physical thickness of said silicate region is thinner than the physical thickness of said silicon oxide region since the individual layers may each have any thickness as desired (col. 16, lines 1-15). Jeon also discloses (col. 16, lines 1-15) that the silicate region may have the thickness less than 1.5nm described in the claims since the thickness of any sublayer may be 5 Angstroms (equal to 0.5 nm).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 3-9 and 27-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jeon et al. (US 6,586,349) as applied to claim 1 above.

In re claims 3-9 and 27-29, Jeon shows all of the elements of the claim except the specified parameters of the claims. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form the device parameters such as the concentration distribution and composition modulation having the desired values since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. In re Boesch, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

Claim 30 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jeon et al. (US 6,586,349) as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Green et al. (US Pub. 2003/0219972 A).

In re claim 30, Jeon shows all of the elements of the claims except the silicon oxide constituting the at least one silicate region being an oxynitride, which Green et al. discloses [0006] as a well known material in the art. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the silicate of Jeon by using a oxynitride as taught by Green to provide a well known, alternative insulating material.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-37 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew E. Warren whose telephone number is (571) 272-1737. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thur and alternating Fri 9:00-5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kenneth Parker can be reached on (571) 272-2298. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Matthew E. Warren

September 17, 2007